

# QUAY GAINED A POINT STATEHOOD BILL NEXT

## A Report to Be Made on the Third Day of the Short Session

Having Secured This Agreement for Which He Had Been Fighting He Withdrew His Motion for the Discharge of the Committee—The Bill Will Be Before the Senate on and After December 10 Until It Shall Be Fully Disposed of—Amendments to Philippines Government Bill.

Washington, June 25.—In a few minutes today the senate disposed for this session of the omnibus statehood question, which has been pending for several days. Mr. Beveridge of Indiana, chairman of the committee on territories, announced that a report on the bill before the committee would be made on the third day of the next session.

This was satisfactory to Senator Quay, who, after securing an agreement that the committee's report should be unfinished business on and after December 10 until it was disposed of, withdrew his motion to discharge the committee from a further consideration of the measure.

After Mr. McCumber had discussed the pending pure food bill and Mr. Callinger had delivered an extended argument to show that the present purveyor of the country was due to the operation of the Dingley tariff law, the senate took up the calendar and passed a large number of bills of minor importance. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to, thus passing that measure and eliminating the friction which has existed between the two houses over it.

### THE COMMITTEE'S OBJECT.

It Wanted an Opportunity to Amend the Statehood Bill.

Washington, June 25.—By the arrangement effected today by the divergent interests in the senate committee on territories, and subsequently ratified by the senate, the territorial statehood bill will be reported to and considered by the senate early in December when congress reconvenes. In the meeting that resulted in this agreement the fact was developed that the principal reason for opposing Senator Quay's motion for discharging the committee from the consideration of the statehood bill was for the purpose of preventing the bill from going on the calendar in an unamended form.

Some of the republican members of the committee are inclined to favor the admission of one or two territories, but not all three of them, and they desire therefore to amend the measure in the committee. This they will have the opportunity to do.

Senator Quay said that the democrats accepted the programme only because it had become apparent that action could not be secured at the present session. He said the democratic side of the senate was solid in its support of the bill for the admission of all three territories—Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

The republican members say it does not follow from today's agreement that the omnibus statehood bill will become unfinished business on December 10 next. They make the point that the agreement provides for a report by the committee on territories to precede the consideration of the bill, and that whatsoever bill may be reported will become unfinished business. That may or may not be the omnibus bill, and it is evident that the present desire of a majority of the committee is that it should not be. Any bill reported from the committee on territories will be open to amendment in the senate.

### THE HOUSE.

Washington, June 25.—The Philippines civil government bill was thrown open to amendment in the house today. Very slow progress was made, only fifteen of the fifty pages of the bill being completed. By an amendment offered by Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, cases involving a construction of the constitution can be appealed from the supreme court of the United States, and by another offered by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, one corporation in the islands is prohibited from holding stock in another. These were the only amendments of importance adopted.

The earlier portion of the day was devoted to the consideration of the conference reports on the sundry civil and army and navy appropriation bills. The house adopted a proposition agreeable to the senate with reference to disputed items in the army bill, and by a vote of 63 to 55 refused to agree to the senate amendments to the naval bill providing five submarine torpedo boats.

The agreement on the sundry civil appropriation bill strikes out \$74,250 of the senate amendments which remained in dispute after the last conference and which amounted altogether to \$1,283,950.

for statistics of marriage and divorce, for hunts of Senators Morrill and Voorhees, for hall of records in Washington, and for a number of lighthouse projects.

A favorable agreement was reached on the item appropriating \$2,000,000 for the construction of buildings and the enlargement of military posts in Hawaii.

The provisions segregating certain appropriations for the military posts and allowing the secretary of war to accept donations of land for the establishment of military posts and national cemeteries were stricken out. The bill was finally agreed to carry \$9,125,729.

There were no speakers at the night session of the house, and immediately after reassembling at 8:30 p. m. the house adjourned until tomorrow.

### AGREED ON CANAL.

Washington, June 25.—The conference on the isthmian canal bill reached a complete and unanimous agreement this afternoon in favor of accepting the senate amendment which contemplates the building of the Panama canal if the president can secure a clear title to that route. The final conference lasted only half an hour.

### SANTA FE BOTTLERMAKERS.

They Will Not Quit Unless Strike Is Made General.

Topeka, Kan., June 25.—There is practically no change in the bottlemakers' strike on the Santa Fe. The local bottlemakers say they will go on strike if one is declared over the entire system, but they do not favor a strike. The matter is thus left with President McNeil of the bottlemakers' union. If he does not order a strike a number of striking bottlemakers on the western division will be without positions, as the company declares that it will not discharge new men for the benefit of old ones.

## COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

### Stocks Trading Almost Touched Bottom for the Year Yesterday.

New York, June 25.—Dealings in stocks fell to near the low level of activity for the year again today. Prices were irregular.

### STOCKS.

Atchison, 81 1/2; Atchison preferred, 100 1/2; C. & O., 40 1/2; Rock Island, 17 1/2; Big Four, 102 1/2; C. & S., 30 1/2; C. & S. preferred, 32 1/2; C. & S., second preferred, 32 1/2; Erie, 25 1/2; Great Northern preferred, 100 1/2; Manhattan, 12 1/2; Metropolitan, 14 1/2; Mo. Pac., 10 1/2; N. Central, 19 1/2; N. Y. Central, 12 1/2; Pennsylvania, 15 1/2; St. Louis & S. F., 68 1/2; St. Louis & S. F. preferred, 82 1/2; St. Louis & S. F. second preferred, 72 1/2; St. Paul, 17 1/2; So. Pac., 6 1/2; U. S. 104 1/2; Amalgamated Copper, 65 1/2; Standard, 10 1/2; Sugar, 22 1/2; U. S. Steel, 27 1/2; U. S. Steel preferred, 32 1/2; Western Union, 53 1/2; Santa Fe Copper, 12 1/2.

### BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2 1/2, reg. 197 1/2; reg. coup., 108 1/2; 3 1/2 reg. and coup., 197 1/2; new 4 1/2 reg. and coup., 125 1/2; old 4 1/2 reg., 109 1/2; coup., 110 1/2; 5 1/2 reg. and coup., 161.

### METALS.

New York, June 25.—Copper dull and easy here, with Lake for July to September delivery offered at \$12.35; standard spot to September, closed \$11.50 to \$11.80; Lake, \$12 to \$12.40; electrolytic, \$11.50 to \$12.12 1/2; and casting at \$11.90 to \$12.00.

At London copper closed the lower, with spot 12 1/2 to 13 1/2, and futures at 12 1/2.

Lead was steady at New York in 100 lb and London 11 1/2 to 12 1/2.

Steel ruled dull and nominal here at 4 1/2 and London steady at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2.

Bar silver, 52 1/2; Mexican dollars, 42 1/2.

### WOOL AND HIDES.

New York, June 25.—Hides and wool quiet.

### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, June 25.—The "tailers" in wheat were pushed today. After early strong prices, support was withdrawn from wheat and weakness set in. Just the opposite occurred in corn; the shorts were handled about by bull manipulators until they covered, then the prices were allowed to slip back. Under these mixed conditions July

wheat closed to lower, July corn 5c up, September corn a shade down and July oats 1/2c higher.

Provisions were hard pressed and closed 1/2c to 2/3c lower.

July wheat opened 75 1/2c to 75 3/4c, advanced to 75 1/2c, dropped to 75 1/4c, July corn sold between 63 1/2c and 64c and closed at 63 1/2c. July oats, after selling at 42 1/2c, closed at 42 1/2c.

### CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Chicago, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000, including 1,500 Texas; choice, strong; others steady to 1/2c lower. Good to prime steers, \$7.00 to \$7.40; to medium, \$6.50 to \$7.00; heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.00; bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Texas fed steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; dull; lambs, best, steady; good to choice western, \$2.50 to \$3.00; to choice mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.00; western sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; lambs, clipped, \$4.00 to \$4.50; top spring lambs, \$2.25.

### NEW POSTMASTERS.

Washington, June 25.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Postmaster—Texas—Abram M. Morrison, Ennis; Carrie E. Holtz, Taylor, Wyoming—Ida A. Hoyer, Casper; L. O. Schultz, Green River.

## DISTRIBUTION OF HARVARD HONORS

### Doctor of Laws Degree Conferred on President Roosevelt

Cambridge, Mass., June 25.—The commencement at Harvard university was of unusual interest today because of the presence of President Roosevelt, the guest of Harvard, of the class of 1880, who received the honorary degree of L. D.

There were other notable guests who received the degree of L. D., including Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston. As a precaution for the safety of President Roosevelt, the college yard, usually open to all, was enclosed by a fence, and only holders of degree, officers, students and guests were admitted, and these by ticket only. No ladies were admitted inside the yards, and even students residing in the yard needed tickets of admission. The weather was delightful.

The president and Governor Crane reached Harvard just before 10 o'clock. Their coming was the signal for the sounding of bugles as cavalry formed at attention, while the president alighted. The visitors were escorted to Massachusetts hall, where they were presented to President Eliot.

At 10 o'clock the president, attended by the senior class and President Eliot, led a procession of fellows, overseas, state dignitaries, the faculty, invited guests and alumni to the Sanders theater, where the graduating exercises were held. There were addresses by commencement speakers and a number of honorary degrees were conferred by President Eliot.

Among them were: Doctor of Laws, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, lately minister of the French republic; Addison Brown, United States judge, New York; John Jay, "my force of just and liberal thinking, most successful diplomat, president of the United States, from his youth a member of this society of scholars, now in his prime, a true type of the sturdy gentleman and high minded public servant in a democracy."

After the degree ceremonies, the president and Governor Crane were driven to the home of President Eliot, and after a short rest the president visited two friends, that of the Porcain club, and that of the alumni, at university hall. The alumni banquet was held in the memorial hall at 2 o'clock.

John D. Long, president of the alumni association, presided and introduced the speakers. The list of toasts included responses by Governor Crane, President Roosevelt, President Eliot, Secretary Hay and Alexander Agassiz.

### HAMPIRE BUSINESS.

Coffee Drinking Incapacitates Some People for Business at Times.

A gentleman from McBain, Michigan, says, "Coffee drinking has cost me much, for during my life I have been many times so thoroughly put out of condition that I have been compelled to abandon business for a day or two at a time. The attacks of headache would commence on the right side behind the ear and become so severe as to totally incapacitate me for any exercise, even mental. I have frequently had to take medicine to relieve the suffering. Sour stomach troubled me and I had a nervous heart that gave me a great deal of trouble. Four years ago I saw an advertisement for Postum Food Coffee which cured the ill effects of coffee on the nerves. I at once decided to make the change and leave off coffee and take Postum. The result has been all that one could expect."

I am never constituted any more, the bilious attacks never come on except from some indiscretion such as drinking coffee, which I am foolish enough to indulge in now and then. I have no more headaches, no more sour stomach and no bilious spells. I have not been sick to my stomach or had a nervous vomiting spell in three years. Am now 55 years old, and have better health and do a better business and more comfortable than ever before in my life. I certainly attribute the change to leaving off coffee and using Postum for I have taken no medicine to aid in making the change.

The experiment as stated is absolutely true. I am willing, if necessary, to attach my affidavit to it." Name given by the McBain Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

## LEGISLATION FOR ARIZONA

### Return of Gov. Murphy From Washington Yesterday

### What He Saw of the Statehood Struggle—The New Irrigation Law and Its Operation—The Maricopa County Water Storage Bill.

Governor Murphy returned yesterday morning from Washington, where he went more than a month ago, partly on private business, but more especially to assist in the statehood movement and other legislation affecting Arizona. Regarding statehood, he said yesterday that there could be no doubt of the passage of the omnibus bill if it could have been placed before the senate. If the senate committee on territories had reported it with reasonable promptness after it had been committed it would have been a law before this time. The motion of Senator Quay to take the bill out of the hands of the committee, the governor said, could not have been successful. The sentiment in the senate, though strong enough to admit the territories, was not inclined to administer a rebuke to one of the senate committee. That is a drastic proceeding seldom resorted to in that body.

The action of the committee in this case was without precedent and might have justified such a severe rebuke as Senator Quay tried to administer. The bill was taken up in the committee without notifying any of the representatives of the territories then in Washington and in the absence of Senator Quay, who is a member of the committee. By a vote of 6 to 4 the committee resolved to let the bill go over to the short session. There had been a hope that Senator Reed of Kansas would favor an early report on the bill. He was bombarded with telegrams from boards of trade and persons who were supposed to have influence with him throughout all southern California, urging him to support statehood. But there was one influence more powerful with Mr. Reed than all, and it was adverse. It was that of H. G. Otis of the Los Angeles Times. Mr. Reed could not be moved.

On Mr. Quay's return to Washington he undertook to undo all that the committee had done. His absence at the time gave notice of his motion for the discharge of the committee. He claimed, as has been stated in the press dispatches, to have a majority of two in support of the motion. It is certain, Governor Murphy said, that at one time there was a majority of seventeen in favor of statehood. The committee fought Mr. Quay's motion by trying to prevent it from coming to a vote, but his program was to endeavor to secure a vote by keeping it before the senate. It was necessary, to the end of the session. It was evidently expected yesterday morning by the friends of statehood, for early in the morning Governor Murphy received a telegram from Washington urging him to have every possible influence brought to bear on Senator Perkins of California at once.

The governor spoke of the irrigation bill which is now a law. He regards it as the starting point of the national irrigation movement, but whether it will ever enter any farther than it is now depends upon the operation of the present law. If it should ever be developed into a national irrigation law, the governor said, it could be of no benefit to the people of the Salt River valley. The leaders of the national irrigationists themselves do not contemplate the storing of water for lands where titles have already passed out of the government. The object of the irrigationists is to make new homes and not to improve old ones.

Under the present law the secretary of the department may order the construction of a reservoir in any arid tract or territory. He will order first the building of the San Carlos dam, and the construction of that will be of advantage to Phoenix, since it will result in the development of a considerable agricultural area in Pinal county, which will be brought into connection with this city by the Phoenix & Eastern railroad.

Under the present law the proceeds from the sale of public lands are made available for the construction of reservoirs for the reclamation of public lands. The sales last year amounted to \$6,000,000. There would have to be deducted from this \$1,500,000 as expenses, leaving \$4,500,000 for reservoir construction. The sales last year were greater than they had ever been and greater than they will be this year. Commissioner Harman of the general land office says they will continue to grow less year by year. Even \$1,500,000 will not go far in reservoir construction throughout all the arid region. The secretary may divert the proceeds of the land sale from one state to the purchase of reservoir building in another, but the amount so diverted must be returned within two years.

There will no doubt be clamors for reservoirs and money may be hoarded on one, but when the funds derived from the land sales are exhausted the work will have to come to a standstill or drafts will have to be made upon the public treasury. The government is slow in the erection of public buildings, and it would certainly be slower in the erection of public reservoirs. It is much more probable that the law which would call for aid from the treasury would be repealed than that the appropriations necessary for carrying on the work would be made.

Concerning the Maricopa county water storage bill, Governor Murphy said that there was at no time a probability of its passage, either in its origi-

nal form, providing for county ownership of the reservoir, or with the suggested amendment contemplating aid of construction.

During his prolonged visit in Washington the governor had many pleasant interviews with President Roosevelt, who manifested a lively interest in the affairs of the territory.

Governor Murphy is busily engaged closing up the affairs of his office preparatory to turning it over to his successor, Colonel Franklin, next Tuesday. He will make Phoenix his headquarters, though he will not spend much of the warm season here.

### BASE BALL

### Result of Contests in the Four Leagues Yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
Boston, June 25.—Boston, runs, 4; hits, 6; errors, 2. Brooklyn, runs, 3; hits, 8; errors, 1. Batteries: Willis and Kittredge; Donovan and Abner.

St. Louis, June 25.—St. Louis, runs, 9; hits, 5; errors, 1. Cincinnati, runs, 19; hits, 16; errors, 1. Batteries: Murphy and Ryan; Hahn and Bergen.

Philadelphia, June 24.—Philadelphia, runs, 3; hits, 6; errors, 9. New York, runs, 1; hits, 7; errors, 4. Batteries: Dugally and Daal; Mathewson and Gowerman.

Chicago, June 24.—Chicago-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
Detroit, June 24.—Detroit-Chicago game postponed on account of rain.

Cleveland, June 25.—Philadelphia, runs, 1; hits, 1; errors, 1. Game postponed.

Baltimore, June 25.—Baltimore, runs, 6; hits, 10; errors, 5. Philadelphia, runs, 3; hits, 11; errors, 2. Batteries: McInally, Cronin and Ebermann; Hastings, Mitchell and Schrock.

Washington, June 24.—Washington, runs, 4; hits, 8; errors, 2. Boston, runs, 3; hits, 5; errors, 1. Batteries: Patten and Clarke; Dillon and Warner.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.  
Toledo, June 24.—Toledo-Milwaukee game postponed on account of rain.

Louisville, June 24.—Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 1.

Indianapolis, June 24.—Indianapolis-St. Paul game postponed on account of rain.

WESTERN LEAGUE.  
Kansas City, June 24.—Kansas City, runs, 3; hits, 5; errors, 0. Denver, runs, 0; hits, 6; errors, 2. Batteries: Welmer and Meseritt; Wittridge and Wilsa.

### HON. BIRD S. COLER

### Famous New York Politician in the City.

Hon. Bird S. Coler of New York arrived in the city yesterday morning. Mr. Coler is one of the most prominent of New York politicians and will almost certainly be the candidate of his party for governor against Governor O'Connell next fall. He is here in connection with the Pinal county bond case, which was lately decided by the supreme court of the United States in favor of the bondholders, James L. Utter and others. The bonds had been deposited with the banking house of W. S. Coler & Co., of which Mr. Coler is a member, and had been sold to the amount of \$325,000 to Utter and his associates. Though the case has been finally decided, the supreme court adjourned without sending down the mandate, and it is a question whether the mandate can be done before the court convenes in October. Mr. Coler has been at Tucson, where his wife and daughter are now awaiting him. After the conclusion of his business here he will go to California for a short time.

Mr. Coler will be remembered as a prominent candidate last fall for the nomination of mayor of New York. He was at that time comptroller, and being one of the leading lights of Tammany, his nomination was regarded as certain. Indeed, in the early part of the campaign there were not other democratic candidates considered. On the return of Mr. Croker from Europe he undertook the task of uniting the New York democracy. His plan involved the surrender of the mayoralty to the anti-Tammanites, and he directed that the nomination be given to Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, who had been in the previous campaign one of the most bitter opponents of Tammany. The result was the election of Mayor Law by an overwhelming majority, and the almost complete annihilation of the democratic ticket.

Having alienated many of his ablest lieutenants, Mr. Croker gave up the leadership of Tammany and returned to Europe, where he has been ever since.

Mr. Coler is an intimate friend of David B. Hill, who he believes will be the democratic nominee for the presidency in 1904. Incidentally he believes that Mr. Hill will be the next president of the United States.

Though Mr. Coler is only about 49 years of age, he has been prominent in the politics of New York city and the state for several years.

## ENGLAND IS HOPEFUL KING'S IMPROVEMENT

### Continued Throughout Yesterday and Until the Last Bulletin

It Will Be Several Days Though Before the Possibility of Danger Will Have Been Passed—If His Physicians Were Hopeful, They Were Unable to Venture an Expression Until a Late Hour Last Night—The Departure of the Embassies Which Had Come to Take Part in the Coronation Ceremonies.

London, June 25.—Midnight. King Edward's condition tonight is even more satisfactory than had been indicated by the last bulletin. He has had a decided improvement, and the feeling at Buckingham is very hopeful. The anxiety is now to take nourishment. This bulletin is generally taken as being the first occasion on which the king's doctors have allowed themselves to express even in a small degree the hopeful feeling they have undoubtedly, even though privately, entertained. Thirty-six hours have now elapsed since the operation was performed, and the absence of complications creates hopefulness in all quarters, although, as has been frequently said in these dispatches, several days must pass before the possibility of danger can be eliminated.

This anxiety was very restless last night and had no sleep during the early part of the night. He obtained some sleep, however, after 1 o'clock this morning. He is free from pain this morning and no untoward symptoms presented themselves.

Private information from Buckingham palace bears out the official bulletin issued at 10:30 except that the king had rather a worse night than was indicated therein. His majesty, however, later rested easier, and was sleeping at 10:30 this morning. The exodus of coronation embassies has already commenced. The next two or three days will doubtless see the departure of all but one or two, and these will close up their official establishments and remain in London merely as private persons.

### CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT.

London, June 25.—The following amended bulletin was issued after 11 o'clock tonight:

"The king continues to make satisfactory progress. He slept some hours during the day. He complains very little of discomfort and is more cheerful. The wound is doing well."

## VENEZUELAN WAR CAPTURE OF AN ARMY

Consisting Mostly of Generals and Colonels—Waning Government.

Willmstad, Island of Curacao, June 25.—Advice received here from Venezuela under date of June 20 say that President Castro recently tried to occupy La Vela, on the Gulf of Coro, and sent General Colmenares with a large force of troops to attack the town by sea, hoping that General Ayala would assist by land and catch the revolutionists, who were commanded by General Elom, General Matus' first lieutenant, between two fires. But for unknown reasons there was no assistance by land and General Colmenares, after three hours of fighting, was compelled to re-embark his troops and abandon the attack.

During the morning of June 20 General Riera left La Vela with 1,500 men and attacked Coro, the capital of the state of Falcon, nine miles distant. After a five hours' battle General Ayala, the first vice president of the republic and commander of Castro's army, and General Tellier, president of the state of Falcon, seventeen generals and forty-five colonels surrendered, with their guns and 1,682 men. The moral effect of this victory is incalculable on all the country, as President Castro lately represented in the bulletin that General Riera was flying, with only ten followers.

### NEBRASKA FUSION.

Grand Island, Neb., June 25.—After twenty-four hours of almost continuous session the democratic and populist state convention completed the fusion ticket at 3 o'clock today, with a demonstration at its head. Five places on the ticket were allotted to the populists and three to the democrats. The ticket is: Governor—W. H. Thompson, Hall county, democrat.

Lieutenant Governor—F. A. Gilbert, York county, populist.

State Auditor—Charles V. DeFrance, Jefferson county, populist.

State Treasurer—J. N. Lyman, Adams county, populist.

Attorney General—J. H. Brady, Lancaster county, democrat.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—J. C. Brennan, Douglas county, democrat.

Superintendent of Schools—Claude Smith, Dawson county, populist.

After the adjournment William J. van expressed himself as pleased with the successful accomplishment of mission, saying he would lend his entire effort to the support of the ticket.

## BIGGEST MINING TOWN IN UTAH DESTROYED

The Great Gold Camp of Mercur Wiped Out.

Salt Lake, June 24.—Mercur, the great grading gold camp, and the second largest mining town in Utah, was practically wiped out of existence today by fire. The origin of the fire remains a mystery, beyond the fact that it began with an explosion of some kind about 9 o'clock this morning, in the upper story of the Preble block, in which the Ogilvie hotel and saloon were located. A short time after the fire broke out the telephone exchange was destroyed and all wire communication was cut off.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon a courier rode into Fairfield, a station on the Tintic branch of the Oregon Short Line railroad, and telephoned that Mercur had been wiped off the map so far as the business district was concerned. Not less than forty or fifty stores have been completely destroyed and there is not a single store left in the camp. The people are in a destitute and pitiable condition. At least 1,000 are without food and shelter.

Governor Wells and Mayor Thompson of Salt Lake were appealed to for immediate assistance. Fully 80 per cent of the town has been destroyed. Not one business house remains and scores and scores of dwellings have been completely destroyed.

Shortly after the fire broke out it was realized that the town was in danger, and immediately the greatest confusion prevailed. All available vehicles of every description were pressed into service and every effort was made to save household goods and stores; but so rapidly did the flames spread that people were forced to flee for their lives, and practically nothing was saved. The streams became congested with teams and the excitement was increased by frequent explosions of giant powder stored in the various portions of the town. So far as known, however, no loss of life resulted.

The most conservative estimate places the loss at between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. Among the buildings destroyed are McCormick Co. bank, the large structure of the Union Mercantile Co.; the Palmer house; the Catholic and Baptist churches and the telephone exchange. The Mormon and Methodist churches were not damaged and have been converted into places of refuge for the most helpless and destitute women and children.

### IMPENDING WEATHER.

Washington, June 25.—Forecast—New Mexico and Arizona—Fair Thursday and Friday.

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